



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

So on April 22, 1908, Stefánsson left New York bound for the North. At Toronto he was joined by Dr. R. M. Anderson. The route was by way of the Athabaska, Slave, and Mackenzie Rivers and Mackenzie Bay to Herschel Island, Yukon Territory, Canada.

The work of exploration continued until Nov. 1, 1912. Much of the time Stefánsson and Anderson were separated and, accompanied by Eskimo, did individual research. Success attended their endeavors. Many inaccuracies of the maps, as well as the false impressions of earlier explorers, were corrected. The *Bulletin* has already told of the importance of the Horton River, the "Blonde Eskimo" and other contributions made by Stefánsson on this expedition to our knowledge of the American Arctic. They are all graphically recorded in this book.

The work is illustrated with numerous photographs taken by the author. There are also two excellent maps showing the regions explored. The book is of great value and is likely to be, for a long time, the standard work on the Eskimo of that region.

WILBUR GREELEY BURROUGHS.

WORLD AND PARTS OF IT

Latin America. By William R. Shepherd. Series: Home University Library of Modern Knowledge. viii and 256 pp. Map, index. Henry Holt & Co., New York, 1914. 50 cents. 7 x 4½.

The author begins at the very root of the Latin-American question, considering the original colonies of Latin America and the history of the countries to the present time. A chapter is given to the independence of the republics, their national development, international relations, geography and resources, social characteristics, politics, finance, industry, commerce, transportation, education, charity, science, arts, etc. In the subjects considered, the underlying reasons for their present status are shown. A clearer, deeper understanding of the Latin-American people thus is obtained than otherwise could be secured. And it is worth while for the business man of the United States to understand the Latin American, if the United States is to gain a hold on Latin American business. At present, in South America, British and German banking interests practically control the money market and make large profits on their operations. Many other opportunities await the business men of the United States. A bibliography and a map of Central and South America are included in the book.

WILBUR GREELEY BURROUGHS.

Bewölkung und Sonnenschein des Mittelmeergebietes. Von Johannes Friedemann. 97 pp. Maps. *Archiv der Deutschen Seewarte*, Vol. 35, 1912, No. 2. Hamburg, 1913. Mk. 9. 11½ x 9.

Famed far and wide are the blue and sunny Mediterranean skies. As one writer has said, the problem of having the most abundant precipitation with the largest number of clear days has been solved on the southern slopes of the Alps. Yet, for this famous district, we have hitherto had no complete discussion of cloudiness and sunshine. Fischer and Philippson have already given us excellent general climatic accounts of the region, and now comes an important study of the cloudiness and sunshine by Johannes Friedemann. The author has diligently collected all available material, including observations made on vessels plying over the Mediterranean. Great care has been taken in the reductions. Colored charts are given showing the cloudiness and sunshine for the year, December, February, April, July and October, as well as the annual amplitude of cloudiness. A series of curves and a plate of isopleths are also included. It is a great addition to our available climatological literature on this interesting region to have this new and very complete study of cloudiness. Our only criticism concerns the selection of colors for the charts. These are too glaring and do not harmonize with one another.

R. DEC. WARD.

Wind Charts of the Northernmost Part of the Atlantic and of Davis Strait. Constructed on the basis of observations belonging to the Danish Meteorological Institute. By V. Garde. [In Danish and English.] 22 pp. text. 8 charts. Copenhagen, 1900. 15 x 12.

A gap in our charted information concerning the meteorology of the North Atlantic Ocean and of Davis Strait has been filled by Captain Garde's wind

charts. The relative frequency (expressed in percentages) of the eight principal wind directions for the months April to October is shown by wind roses. The period of observation is the twenty years 1876-1895. The data are those recorded on board of vessels reporting to the Danish Meteorological Institute. In addition to the observations made at sea, wind roses are given for several coast stations. The mean wind directions, indicated by single arrows, are also shown on inset isobaric charts (reduced from Rung's larger charts). The text is both Danish and English. The information so clearly presented in this publication will prove very useful to those who are studying the wind movements over this somewhat neglected area, where, owing to the presence of the "Iceland Low," the wind circulation has a peculiar interest.

R. DEC. WARD.

The Waters of the Northeastern North Atlantic. Investigations made during the cruise of the *Frithjof*, of the Norwegian Royal Navy, in July 1910. By Fridtjof Nansen. 139 pp. Maps. Dr. W. Klinkhardt, Leipzig, 1913. $9\frac{1}{2} \times 6\frac{1}{2}$.

A great stream, 1500 meters deep, travels along the eastern border of the North Atlantic all the way from the Spanish and African coasts, close under the continental slopes. A little surface water is blown upon it from the North Atlantic Drift, but an insignificant amount. The main mass has never been across the Atlantic and is driven north by differences of density due to temperature.

Most interesting is the method of study. Nansen has examined the temperature, salinity and density of the water at all depths on sections that have been made *across the current*. A stream deflected to the right by the earth's rotation must have its surface waters *thicker* on the right, i. e., the lines of equal density parting light surface water from heavier underwater, must descend across the current *to the right*. As this does happen *to the east* on all sections, the water is moving north. Confirmatory is Mediterranean water at 800 to 2000 meters all the way from Gibraltar to Ireland, recognizable by its warmth, though it is so heavy with salt it lies under the colder Atlantic water.

MARK JEFFERSON.

Meteorological Charts of the Southern Ocean between the Cape of Good Hope and New Zealand. 2nd edit. 10 pp. 36 charts. Meteorological Committee Offic. Copy No. 123. London, 1907. 6s. $9\frac{1}{2} \times 13$.

The first edition of these excellent charts was issued in 1899. The observations used were from a large number of logs (all that were available) of British naval and merchant vessels for the period 1855-1895. The area covered is Lat. 30° - 60° S. and Long. 10° - 180° E. The charts show, for each month of the year, the wind direction and force, pressure, air and sea surface temperatures, fog, and ocean currents. The second edition was published in 1907. The scale of the wind, pressure, air and sea surface temperatures and fog charts has been reduced, while that of the ocean currents has been slightly increased. Further, the distribution of ice is now shown.

R. DEC. WARD.

Southern Hemisphere Surface-Air Circulation: Being a study of the mean monthly pressure amplitudes, the tracks of the Anticyclones and Cyclones, and the Meteorological Records of several Antarctic expeditions. By William J. S. Lockyer. iii and 110 pp. Maps, diagrams, index. Solar Physics Observatory. Eyre & Spottiswoode, Ltd., London, 1910. 6s. 12×10 .

This memoir represents an immense amount of labor. Its purpose was to study the mechanism of the atmospheric circulation of the southern hemisphere. Dr. Lockyer took the daily records of the barometric readings for the months of April to September for fifty-seven stations and made diagrams showing the rise and fall of the barometer. For many of the stations different years were taken into consideration; therefore the total number of curves drawn and investigated was 164.

In order to determine the mean amplitude of the recorded lows and highs, the three largest amplitudes on each curve were selected, the mean was formed